MARCH-
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1968

WRL NEWS

252

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KEY DATES IN APRIL

the 3rd—nationwide handing-in of draft cards: coordinated by The Restistance, 5 Beekman Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

the 26th—international student strike: coordinated in the U.S. by Student Mobilization, 17 East 17 Street, New York, N.Y. 10003

the 27th—international day of protest: coordinated in the U.S. by National Mobilization, 5 Beekman Street, New York, N.Y. 10038. (In New York there will be a, hopefully, record - setting 2-prong march and rally coordinated by the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee, 17 East 17 Street). For specific details on action in your community, contact one of your local peace groups.

NOTABLES FROM NINE NATIONS BACK SPOCK-FIVE

The International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace wrote, cabled and phoned many individuals and organizations urging support from prominent persons the world over for a simple message: "We Stand With You." The message was to be addressed to Dr. Benjamin Spock and the other four persons indicted in the U.S. for urging resistance to the draft: Rev. William Coffin, Michael Ferber, Mitchell Goodman and Marcus Raskin.

Within a week ICDP was able to issue its first list of signers. It included 125 writers, professors, ministers, union secretaries and members of Parliament from nine nations. "Further names and lists are expected from other countries and will be published as they come in," according to ICDP.

Meanwhile, "Back at the Ranch" . . .

. . . in the U.S., thousands of persons are signing the statements of support issued by Resist. With each copy of the January-February WRL News, the League enclosed a statement with space for 15 signatures.

The response is tremendous and we want to take this opportunity to congratulate our readers. A sizeable number of the sheets returned were filled out completely and many persons requested additional copies. The filled-out sheets still are coming into the office daily as this issue goes to press.

TAX REFUSERS MARCH TO IRS

photo by Marty Jezer

by Maris Cakars

WRL Vice-Chairman Igal Roodenko, Gary Rader and Mark Morris led a march on March 15 to Internal Revenue Service headquarters in Washington where about 100 persons filed their federal tax returns accompanied by either partial payment or no money at all. In presenting the forms to Assistant Deputy Commissioner Leon Green, they announced that they are refusing to help pay for the war in Vietnam.

The demonstration was organized by WRL in cooperation with Catholic Worker, Resist and the Writers & Editors War Tax Protest. Following the march on IRS and picketing there was a rally addressed by Dave Dellinger, Dr. Arthur Waskow, Barbara Deming, Harold Tovish, William Davidon, James Leo Herlihy, Wally Nelson and Neil Haworth. Haworth is facing a contempt of court conviction for failure to produce financial records in connection with his tax refusal.

At a meeting following the demonstration, representatives of tax resistance groups in various parts of the country agreed to organize demonstrations at their local tax offices on April 15. Some of these demonstrations may involve walking from the tax office to the headquarters of local community organizations engaged in constructive projects for the purpose of turning tax funds over to them.

A month before April 15, nearly two hundred persons already have declared their intention to refuse to pay all or a portion of their federal income taxes.

Telephone tax refusal has spread so fast that we've lost count temporarily. Five thousand phone tax refusers would be a safe guess.

BIRMINGHAM'S FIRST PEACE DEMONSTRATION

Some 150 persons participated March 2 in the first peace demonstration to be conducted in Birmingham, Alabama. This photo shows some of the demonstrators marching through the city to a rally which was addressed by Hosea Williams and Bernard Lee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Tom Gardner of the Southern Students Organizing Committee and Bill Edmondson, a Birmingham native who refused induction in Montgomery on March 19. The demonstration's success is a tribute to Jim Bains, who conceived of the idea several months ago.

It was sponsored by the Atlanta Workshop in Nonviolence—However, at the last moment, the Workshop found it had a second demonstration on its hands. As Henry Bass, the Workshop's director, tells it: "The evening before we were to leave for Birmingham, we heard that LBJ was coming to dedicate the C-5 at The Lockheed plant in nearby Marietta. For months Johnson has been unable to speak anywhere near a major city without a demonstration. We thought it would be unfortunate to mar that record. So we called all the persons we could. Many were intent on going to Birmingham. However, we managed to get 45 to drive out to Marietta and "greet" the President."

EDITOR GETS MAXIMUM SENTENCE

"I'm giving this man the maximum sentence and I'm sorry I can't give him more." So stated Magistrate Reuben Levy after reading aloud the prison record of Jim Peck, editor of WRL NEWS.

In this case, under New York City law, the maximum was only 15 days, since the charge was "disorderly conduct," but the sentence still was three times more than that given to other arrestees with records in the December 5 induction center sitdown.

ENROLLMENT BLANK

Send to War Resisters League
5 Beekman Street, New York 38, N. Y.

WAR IS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.
I THEREFORE AM DETERMINED NOT TO SUPPORT ANY KIND OF WAR, INTERNATIONAL OR CIVIL, AND TO STRIVE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL THE CAUSES OR WAR.

signature

address

city *state*

occupation *age*

TWO NEW BOOKS

IN THE NAME OF AMERICA, the new 420-page account, documented by Clergy & Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, of U.S. atrocities in violation of all agreements defining rules of modern warfare (paperback) $2.95

PROTEST: PACIFISM AND POLITICS. Compiled by James Finn, this anthology of "Some Passionate Views on War and Nonviolence" is, according to New York Times reviewer Thomas Lask "an intellectual pleasure, a mental delight."
(paperback) $2.75

"Penpal 16 to 22 who will discuss peace movement, is wanted by young active peace worker in England. All letters will be answered." David McLellan of 22 Station Rd., London N 22, England, has requested: "Can you please put this notice in your next issue."

RECENT DEATHS

STUART MORRIS

Stuart Morris, long-time general secretary of Peace Pledge Union, British section of War Resisters International, died in London in November.

WRLers will remember him in particular for his courageous insistence on carrying through a U.S. speaking tour in 1953, despite two weeks of detention on Ellis Island, under the McCarran Act.

Rejecting an offer of immediate parole, providing he refrain from lecturing, Morris said: "If in the climate created by Senator Joseph McCarthy, the McCarran Act is to be used to prevent a British pacifist from proclaiming his conscientious convictions, the question ceases to be only a personal one and becomes a matter of principle."

Following a hearing, the Board of Immigration Appeals reversed the order excluding Morris and he was permitted to proceed with his tour.

The 4th quarter 1967 issue of "War Resistance," the WRI publication, is an "homage to Stuart Morris." It is available (as are all issues) from the office for 25c.

NORMAN WHITNEY

Norman Whitney, a staunch and longtime supporter of WRL, has died at the age of 70. For 20 years he was chairman and director of the Syracuse (N.Y.) Peace Council, a community peace organization.

Frequently, he traveled across the country lecturing and directing institutes for the American Friends Service Committee. He had been a member of the AFSC board of directors for many years.

HARRY PURVIS

"I feel I am speaking for many WRLers and CNVAers when I say that in our future peace demonstrations we shall *miss* Harry Purvis with his United Nations flag, which he invariably carried." So stated Jim Peck, WRL News editor, at the Quaker service. Purvis died of a heart attack on March 8 at the age of 52.

He rarely missed a demonstration, whether it involved thousands of participants or only a dozen, whether it was sticky-hot or ice-cold. Always, he would take time off from the Brooklyn machine shop, of which he was a partner, to act for peace. In 1962 he ran for Congress on a Voters for Peace ticket. One of his three sons (there also are two daughters) recently was sentenced to three years for refusing to be drafted. The case is being appealed on grounds that the judge demonstrated prejudice.

The War Resisters League in Perspective

(Note by David McReynolds—The following statement was worked out over a period of months in 1967, after consultation with local WRL groups and the national advisory committee. It was adopted by the WRL executive committee, though not by a unanimous vote. It is being circulated now because, while not binding any member, it suggests the guidelines within which WRL work is carried on. The statement was adopted before the merger of CNVA and WRL and it is therefore both timely, in giving new WRL members a clearer picture of the WRL position, and it is also open to revision at any time by the executive committee.)

The WRL is a union of individuals who refuse to take any part in war. It is a section of the War Resisters International. Because we believe in the absolute value of human life, we are opposed to violence whether between nations or in revolutions. We oppose all forms of totalitarian control over human beings. We reject the notion that a worthy end can justify a corrupt means and purify it. We believe the means will determine the end and therefore peace cannot come from war, nor truth from lies, nor democracy and freedom from totalitarian guidance.

We not only resist war but seek to make peace, to remove the causes of war and totalitarianism. We seek to build a society free of violence, tyranny, racism, and injustice. We are committed to the approach of nonviolence as used by Gandhi during the Indian struggle and by American Negroes seeking to end the racism of our own society. For us no individual person, not even the most violent racist nor the most ruthless militarist, is the "enemy." The enemy does not consist of evil individuals but of wrong attitudes or unjust institutions. These we seek to change. We do not deny the existence of evil and the need to struggle against it. But we see both the executioner and his victim as caught in the same trap of violence leading to more violence. Thus we are left with nonviolence as the only method of dealing with human conflict.

Not all League members are personal pacifists in every area of their daily lives, but all reject the use of organized violence as a means of positive social change or as a defense of desirable social institutions. We do not have solutions to all problems. None of us knows what he might have done in various situations in the past where violence seemed necessary. We do know that we are now embarked on an experiment in nonviolence and we take this position with humility. We know that there are differences between wars and that the aim of the violent revolutionist is often more just than the cause of those violently defending the status quo. But we are convinced that means and ends cannot be separated: terror, violence and repression will not result in a free and loving society. This is true no matter how high the motives or impressive the courage of those seeking change through violence.

Within this context of commitment to nonviolence, League members display a wide variety of religious, philosophical and political beliefs. Our views of how to change society and work effectively to end war differ from one person to another. The absence of a narrow political program in the League encourages the widest experimentation with the theories and practices on nonviolence.

League members assume responsibility for their personal opposition and resistance to war and social injustice. We seek to develop nonviolent alternatives and methods to implement those alternatives.

United Fronts and Coalitions

With the escalation of the war in Vietnam, the peace movement has grown to embrace a wide political range. This includes, in addition to the pacifists, those liberals who find the degree of brutality in this war greater than they can tolerate and those political scientists who oppose it because they feel it is contrary to the soundest long-range interests of the United States. Also included are groups and individuals, such as the Communists, whose opposition to the war is based in large part on a desire for a victory of the Communist-led forces in Vietnam.

Pacifists have from time to time found themselves in working cooperation with some or all of these groups, at times with moderate or conservative elements and at other times with groups of the "New Left" and groups of the left with a totalitarian tradition—such as the Communist Party. These latter coalitions, particularly, have considerable controversy.

Communists are not unique in being willing to use violence when they feel it necessary. Most members of ADA, SANE, and similar groups who now oppose the war in Vietnam, did support World War 2. If it is argued that such groups have a special link with us because of their deep concern for democracy, it is no less true that, despite fundamental differences over the use of violence and authoritarian methods, we do share with the Communists a deep concern for profound social change. We believe that we should continue having our closest ties with groups of the "democratic Left." But it is also true that with these groups we have major differences and there is as much need for creative dialogue with them as with groups such as the Communist Party.

League members in any given area must use their own judgment on whether to take part in a coalition demonstration or other project against the war in Vietnam, but we believe they should be guided by several important considerations. It is important, for example, that any project we take part in be directed toward peace and not to "victory for the NLF." Our objective is peace in Vietnam. It is not our business to chart a course for the internal political life of the Vietnamese people. If League members find themselves in coalition where signs, leaflets, or speakers urge "victory for the NLF," it is assumed that they will use whatever means are available to make our own position clear.

While the war in Vietnam is *the* war to which we must give our primary attention, League members oppose it not simply because it is a "reactionary" war, but because we believe *all* war is wrong. We do not oppose drafting Americans simply because the war in Vietnam is criminal, but because the concept of any government drafting men for military service is criminal. Thus, while we are outspoken against the war in Vietnam, we make clear our opposition to *all* conscription, *all* war, and *all* organized violence.

It is important, where our local groups are working in coalitions, that we not hesitate to state our position, and argue for it. Not in a sectarian or dogmatic way, but in an effort to carry on a real dialogue. Although some measure of effective unity may be achieved without a clear presentation of our views, such unity ignores the pacifist conviction that violent conflict is the result of deep-seated faults in the social structure. To deal with these faults requires commitment more penetrating than a call to "bring our boys back home." The most effective unity can best be achieved where the participants know clearly what divides them as well as

what unites them. Thus, many of the pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese people who abhor the killing of Vietnamese civilians did not equally abhor the killing of Hungarian civilians in 1956. And many of the liberals active in ADA and SANE who are shocked by the violence of Vietnam and have condemned Johnson, were not critical of Roosevelt when the U.S. engaged in saturation bombing of German cities in World War 2, nor did they attack Truman when Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed. The League believes it is as murderous and brutal and dehumanizing to take the lives of people in a "progressive" war as in a "recationary" one.

At the same time we should remain open to the fact that many changes have taken place. People who had no questions in 1944 about the saturation bombing of Germans or who in 1945 did not condemn the atomic bombings, now recognize that these actions were criminal. And more than one Communist who was silent on the Russian actions in 1956 in Hungary now wishes he had spoken up. Past experiences must not so harden us that we, too, fail to change. The Catholic Church, historically one of the most reactionary and authoritarian of social institutions, has changed dramatically in the past ten years. Similar changes have occured, to some extent, in some Communist countries and to some Communist Parties outside of the Communist Bloc of nations. Only dead men cannot change.

In the "New Left" we find many different and frequently competing points of view. For all its faults it is one of the few inherently healthy and exciting developments in the U.S. of the last decade. We believe that adherents of the New Left and League members would benefit from association. We believe that both have experience and special insights that the other may use. If we have a broader fund of experience which could serve them, they have a sense of enthusiasm and innocence some of us have lost and should regain.

To sum up the problem of coalition peace work which has so deeply troubled many of us, we offer the following guidelines which should be interpreted by individual members and local groups in terms of the local realities.

1. Participation in coalition work often has a definite value, but coalition peace work is not and must not become the primary concern of WRL. It is our basic job to put forward, through education and action, the pacifist position and to explore and demonstrate, the value of nonviolence.
2. In any coalition activity there should be an opportunity for pacifist position to be presented—through speakers, posters, leaflets, or a combination of these. At most large antiwar gatherings there are many persons who belong to no group and our signs and leaflets give us a good chance to reach them—particularly since most of the "left" groups produce monotonous cliches, signs and leaflets. With a little imagination the pacifist position can stand out in such a situation rather than being obscured.
3. WRL and its local groups should be wary of being involved in "ultramilitant" demonstrations. We should strive for demonstrations that are truly a reflection of our belief in nonviolence. This means more than a sullen agreement not to yell at cops nor punch hecklers. It means a real effort to bring an affirmative spirit to our demonstrations. It is vital that in coalition activities there be agreement on a nonviolent approach which means a policy of honesty with the police, the press, the participants and the general public.
4. WRL, its local groups and members must make clear in all coalition projects that we oppose all war, all conscription, all organized violence. We are not simply an "anti-Vietnam War" group, even though that war is now the primary focus of our attention. And we should stress the need for those who oppose the war—even if they oppose only this one war—to take individual responsibility. This includes confrontation with the draft for men, and for many, a refusal to pay all or part of their federal income tax.

WRL Program and Organization

The program of any healthy organization periodically requires re-examination. This is certainly true of WRL whose membership has almost doubled in the past five years, which finds itself with at least three local WRL-affiliated groups (where there were none five years ago), and which is no longer largely a New York-based mailing list peace group.

Some steps have already been taken in this direction and it will be helpful to list them. A survey has been made of the membership, giving us a much clearer idea of its age levels, special interests, etc. A special mailing list now makes possible regular contact with almost 400 youth and adult activists and leaders. Funds have been allocated to help create and maintain local pacifist groups. We are looking for any or all of the following: fulltime field secretary, student secretary southern secretary. A growing series of tape recordings is now available for use by members at local meetings or on local radio stations. WRL News has been expanded to include more local news. A strong campaign on the draft is now underway.

But these steps, while important, are not sufficient. Several special problems of organization need to be dealt with as soon as possible. The executive committee and the staff must take the initiative on the following urgent matters:

1. The expanding WRL organization must find ways of giving individual members and local groups a democratic voice on matters of setting national policy, selecting the executive committee, and selecting the staff.
2. The relationship between local and affiliated groups with the national WRL needs examination not only on matters of policy and projects, but on the question of how to raise and distribute funds.
3. WRL must revitalize its literature program, not only in distributing the materials produced by others, but also in producing the kind of literature that deals with contemporary pacifism and how nonviolence can relate to the problems of today.
4. WRL should note the Northern California WRL project in encouraging factories to shift from war to peace industry and to encourage nationally and locally similar efforts to apply creatively to current problems, fundamental pacifist thought.
5. The transformation of a murderously violent and authoritarian world into a human, compassionate, democratic society requires discussion within the pacifist community. Here are two concrete steps to be taken as soon as possible:
   a) a discussion bulletin for members of the League;
   b) full meetings, perhaps twice-yearly, of both the national advisory committee and the executive committee and some channel for direct consultation with all concerned members.
6. The League should keep itself open to new leadership, to the training of that leadership, and to making it possible for new and younger people to take responsibility.
7. The League should continue to encourage and to work on specific ways for individuals to break with war. This includes not only a major attack on conscription, but also support for tax refusal and encouragement of people to find ways of getting out of "defense" work.
8. The League should continue its concern for international pacifiist education, fellowship and action. We are a national group but we are deeply aware that we are part of an international movement.

WRL-CNVA MERGER

The history of the radical movement is filled with examples of splits and divisions. No matter how necessary such divisions have been, they are invariably a cause for regret. Fortunately, we in the peace movement have set up our individual organizations primarily for a division of labor rather than because of any ideological conflict. Only rarely is it possible to announce a merger. It is our pleasant task to make such an official announcement regarding the Committee for Nonviolent Action and the War Resisters League which, as of January 1, 1968, became one organization.

The activist tradition of both groups has never been better demonstrated than now, when the formal announcement of the merger comes many weeks after the merger itself went into effect. The problems and opportunities we have faced simply did not leave us the time necessary for drafting a unity statement in time to make it public on January 1.

The War Resisters League was formed in 1923 to present a radical, secular pacifist position. It was, from the beginning, a membership organization and was the American affiliate of the War Resisters International.

The Committee for Nonviolent Action was created in 1957 as a special framework, an informal "committee of organizations" which made it possible for radical pacifists in several different pacifist groups to cooperate in organizing specific nonviolent direct actions. (The first such project was the nonviolent "invasion" of the Las Vegas, Nevada nuclear testing ground, followed by the dramatic "Voyage of the Golden Rule" into the Pacific.) There was no ideological reason why WRL could not have organized these activities in its own name, but there were two practical reasons why it could not have done so. It was, first of all, too small an organization in 1957 to have tackled such major projects and, second, if any existing peace group had organized these projects in its own name it would inevitably have limited the active support and cooperation such projects would have been able to get from a broad range of peace groups.

Therefore, in its early period CNVA was truly a committee and nothing more. It met on call, it had no staff of its own, no publication of its own, no office, and no membership. (In fact, at no time in its decade of activity did CNVA become a membership organization.) The Committee was made up of persons active in other groups, such as American Friends Service Committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and WRL.

Gradually the committee that had been set up to coordinate nonviolent action projects became an organization in its own right, with its own office, staff, bulletin, and with a large body of persons who, having taken part in CNVA projects, looked upon CNVA as "their" organization. For ten years CNVA provided the "shock troops" of the pacifist movement, working on projects that seemed impossible, taking risks that older groups would not have taken.

CNVA met with financial and organizational difficulties in 1966 and, particularly, in 1967 precisely because the nonviolent action it had pioneered had long since been adopted by the movement as a whole. What was so daring in 1957 had become commonplace in the mid-1960's and the debate was no longer between "legal" versus "illegal" pacifist actions, but between nonviolent and violent methods of resistance. CNVA's unique contribution was not in the area of ideology or organization but in the area of nonviolent direct action. Once that technique had become part of the movement the special function of CNVA was at an end.

CNVA had begun as a "non-organization," a living experiment centered around direct action projects. In the last three years of life, however, it began to look increasingly like an organization, and both within CNVA and within WRL the question was raised as to whether the two groups should not be merged. CNVA had begun to publish WIN magazine, an exciting venture but not direct action. It was setting up local organizations and had begun a literature program. At a number of points CNVA was beginning to duplicate the work of WRL.

There had always been a special relationship between the two organizations and that relationship deepened when in 1966 CNVA moved its offices to 5 Beekman Street, to share the same floor as WRL. Merger discussions began seriously at the Philadelphia meeting of CNVA in June, 1967. At that time it was tentatively agreed that WRL would consider taking over the publication of WIN magazine. During the summer months the financial crisis of CNVA deepened and discussions began on an actual merger of the two organizations. In the early fall WIN magazine was officially taken over by WRL and shortly after that the executive committees of both CNVA and WRL, after a series of special meetings to work out details, agreed on the terms for organic merger.

The terms for the merger included the following: (1) CNVA would make every effort to meet its deficit of $7000, (2) CNVA would elect four persons to serve on the WRL executive committee, (3) All members of the CNVA executive committee who were not added to the WRL executive committee would be added to the WRL's national advisory committee, (4) For a period of one year the WRL letterhead would carry "Committee for Nonviolent Action" under the main War Resisters League heading and the CND symbol would be added to the letterhead, (5) The WRL would absorb onto its staff the CNVA employees, (6) The mailing lists of CNVA and WRL would be fully integrated, (7) Local CNVA groups would be free to continue on their own or welcome to become affiliates of the WRL.

These decisions are all being carried out as swiftly as possible. It would be easy—and terribly wrong—to assume the merger was a meaningless act, based on nothing more than the acute financial problems of CNVA. The decision to dissolve any organization is painful. In the case of CNVA it was unusually painful, since those voting for the dissolution shared bitter-sweet memories of ten years of risks, dangers, and joys; they had taken part in one of the most exciting and courageous experiments in the history of American pacifism. There is every reason to believe the problems of finances and staff were temporary and could have been resolved. It would have been very easy for the CNVA executive committee to continue its operations on a more limited basis.

But, at the end as at the beginning, CNVA was prepared to experiment. Its willingness to dissolve was proof of its determination not to permit radical pacifism to be trapped in outworn organizational forms. WRL, for its part, confirmed its own "tradition of experiment" by approving the merger. Those who think no basic changes were involved by this merger should know that it was in some ways as painful for WRL as it was for CNVA. It must be noted, for example, that three devoted members of the executive committee resigned over the decision to publish WIN, which had been the first concrete step toward full merger.

CNVA had no membership, but its mailing list "voted" a stunning approval of merger plans by responding to CNVA's final fund appeal with enough money to virtually eliminate CNVA's deficit. Now we move, united, into a future where the concept of nonviolence is under heavy ideological attack, both by the actions of the U.S. govern-

(continued)

ment and also by those within the movement who have lost faith in nonviolence.

The pacifist position is more urgently valid than at any time in our history. We mean to carry that position into action across this nation and to give it organizational form in towns and cities in every state in the country. Since the merger, WIN's circulation has risen by almost a thousand. New subscriptions, a major "Tax Resistance" project—long a particular concern of CNVA—has been launched, and new staff has been added to handle it. There is discussion of providing full time staff to the WRL group in the Los Angeles area and arrangements are being made to help fund a special pacifist program in Puerto Rico. Consideration is being given to a national pacifist conference this summer and efforts are being made to increase the number of local WRL chapters. Nonviolent direct action has not been abandoned with the dissolution of CNVA, as was strikingly demonstrated by the mass, non-violent anti-draft protests in Oakland and in New York during December, when the merged organization was able to bring thousands into the streets, with hundreds jailed for blocking the induction centers.

The merger of these two groups does not mark a retreat for the nonviolent movement. On the contrary, it augers well for moving out into new directions, especially into the area of racial conflict. The expansion of the radical pacifist program in terms of staff, the number of local groups, special projects, and the literature programs, makes it clear that we have entered a new stage in the development of radical pacifism in this country. No organization can lay exclusive claim to the late A.J. Muste, whose life touched so many groups and so many individuals, but he was in a special sense the preacher of revolutionary compassion, and of the compassionate revolution and, as such, worked closely with both WRL and CNVA to the day of his death. The work of A.J. Muste will be carried on with special vigor by this new, merged organization. We call upon all those who seek radical and democratic change in our society, and in our world, through the method of nonviolence to join with us now in membership, as well as in action and fellowship.

WHAT INDIVIDUAL WRLers ARE DOING

"I DO SO LITTLE"

On March 7, Mrs. Selma Price of the Bronx walked into the WRL office and placed on Jim Peck's desk a stack of bills ranging from $1 to $10, a pile of loose silver and two $10-packets of quarters. The total, $70.10, was for the work of the League.

Peck would have been surprised over such an unusual action of support, except that this was not Mrs. Price's first such visit to the office. Her previous one had been only a couple of months ago.

She makes a practice of collecting money for peace wherever she goes and in connection with her work for a real estate firm, she calls at a number of different offices daily. In addition, she keeps after the workers in her own office as well as her neighbors, acquaintances and friends.

As Mrs. Price left the office, Peck congratulated her on her perserverance. "Actually, I do so little," she replied apologetically adding that she had been unable to get away to participate in the Washington mobilization last October and that her eldest son who is active in the peace movement, actually calls her a conservative.

"If each of our members did as 'little' as you, we'd be a lot closer to ending the war," Peck told her in conclusion.

A PROTEST LETTER ON WAR BONDS

When Albon Man, longtime WRLer, received his bill from W. & J. Sloane, well-known house furnishings store, with whom he has a charge account, it included a slip from the Treasury Department urging purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds Freedom Shares "backing our men in Vietnam." He decided to reply with a protest letter.

In response, he received a letter from Harold Weinberg, vice president and treasurer of the company, which said: "This slip was included with statements that went out to our customers at the suggestion of the U.S. Treasury Department to our credit manager, who put these in the mail without our approval in advance.

"As soon as we received your letter, we immediately discontinued these insertions in our statements.

"You can well understand that we do not take sides in any political, religious or moral issues, nor did we intend to take sides by including this item that was printed by the U.S. Government Printing Office."

WRLers would do well to follow Man's example. If you receive any bills, statements or ads which include this Treasury Department enclosure, take time to write-in your protest. The government probably has pressured many companies across the country to include these insertions in their mailings.

THE A.J. MUSTE BUTTON

Jerry Elmer, a High School student in Great Neck, New York, wanted to offer his own tribute to A.J. Muste.

Several months ago, he and his friends—Lilith Deming and Joe Shapiro—produced a button reading simply: There Is No Way To Peace, Peace Is The Way —A.J. Muste.

The students have been turning over the profit on the button sale to WRL. The buttons are 25c each, available from our office.

A WRL'ers FRONT DOOR

The WRLer in question is Louise Halliburton. At the right is the street number. The street's name is Coates and the town is Dubuque, Iowa.

The door slogan has been there since Good Friday, 1966. It consists of silver paper letters on black and is very legible from the street.

"I have observed that hardly anyone coming to the door comments on the sign," Louise Halliburton reports. "The few who have commented, agree with it. Just the other day, I learned that a boy who lives across the street and is in high school has written the slogan on the covers of some of his notebooks. Some little girls who pass the house on their way to school sometimes chant: 'one, two, three—war is the enemy.' "